

with its neighbors and with the Union, will find its influence increased, and its character properly estimated.

But the improvements on the Cape Fear, and the establishment of a home market at Fayetteville, will not alone effect this revolution. Of what advantage will this market be to the interior, if the planters cannot get to it; or if in taking their produce to it, the expenses of transportation shall consume all the profits? To render it advantageous, it must be easily accessible; and this can only be done by the construction of good and durable roads, leading into different quarters of the state. These roads will enhance the value of lands in every district of country through which they pass; because in the same proportion that the facility of transportation to market is increased, and its expenses diminished, will be the increase in the value of productive land. For if the profits of a farm are increased, by a reduction in the expense of transportation, it is plain that the value of the farm is proportionably enhanced. "Good roads and canals," says Adam Smith, "by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of the country nearly upon a level with those in the neighborhood of the town. They are, on that account, the greatest of all improvements. They encourage the cultivation of the remote, which must always be the most extensive circle of the country." The ideas advanced above, we well know, are not new; but they are not, for that reason, less worthy of attention. They place the subject of internal improvement in its proper light, and show that it is a matter in which all are interested, because all, in a greater or less degree, will be benefited by it.

We might produce a mass of facts, drawn not only from the circumstances in which our state is placed, but from the history of other states, to show the importance of this subject, and in support of what we have advanced; but we have already trespassed too long on the patience of our readers, and must defer any farther remarks until another time. Communications, on either of the subjects enumerated at the commencement of this article, will be thankfully received; but particularly on the immediate subject of the preceding remarks. Attempts are annually made to put a stop to all improvements, in which the state is a party, on the plea of expense, on the pitiful calculation of dollars and cents; and it is not to be denied, that on this account, or from some other cause equally frivolous, internal improvements have been rendered, to a considerable degree, unpopular. It is important, therefore, that the public mind should be enlightened on this subject, and groundless prejudices removed. Those, then, who possess the requisite information, and the talent of imparting it to others, could not, perhaps, in any other way employ their leisure moments to more advantage, than in defending the improvements now in progress in this state, and in illustrating the advantages to be derived from them. From such we respectfully invite communications, and tender to them the free use of our columns.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

"The age of chivalry is gone."—BURKE.
With no small regret, we notice the frequent anecdotes, sarcasms and libels on the female sex, which crowd the columns of some of our public journals. This is an evidence that our taste is becoming depraved, or our morals corrupt. In the same degree that religion, "pure and undefiled religion," has prevailed in the world, the female character has been held in estimation, and their rights secured. If we cast our eye over a map of the world, we shall invariably find these facts; that where the christian religion prevails, in its greatest purity, there science and literature flourish, and there the female sex maintain their proper standing in the scale of being. It may, perhaps, be admitted, as one of the collateral evidences in favor of the reformation in the 16th century, that, in protestant countries, females are more enlightened, their virtues more admired, and their rights better secured, than in Catholic regions. To be convinced of this, we have only to compare the accounts of historians and travellers, respecting the females of France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, with what we know of England, and our own happy country. In the latter countries, woman is what she was originally designed to be, the equal and rational friend, companion, and solace of man. In countries, and among nations and tribes, who know not the religion of Je-

sus, the female sex are degraded into the slaves or the satellites of proud and lordly man.

In no place in the world, we believe, are females more exemplary, in all the duties and relations of life, than in this state. Strangers, who have resided some time among us, have dwelt with admiration on this subject; and have declared, that nowhere in their travels, had they observed such unwearied, delicate, and anxious solicitude for the comfort and happiness of husbands, as in the ladies of North-Carolina. "In sickness," said an intelligent physician to the writer of this article, "their tender care knows no bounds." There are, unquestionably, exceptions. On the sun's disk there are spots; but his brilliance prevents their being seen by the naked eye. Some, like McFingal, can see objects which do not exist—

"Opticks sharp it needs, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

Others see blemishes, which exist alone in their own disordered opticks—

"All seems infected, that the infected spy;
As all seems yellow, to the jaundiced eye."

But, that the foregoing statement is almost universally correct, no one will deny. In every little village of this country, families are fed, clothed, and educated, by the industry and excellent management of mothers; while they, who are in duty bound to perform this office, are themselves supported by the same kind hands. But we would not willingly give pain to any one; our only object is to defend the innocent, and to shield against reproach the defenceless.

We ask, why are so many bitter and ungentlemanly sarcasms heaped upon those who have the highest claim to our admiration, and whom delicacy debars from recrimination?—We would ask of those heroes who are so ready, courageously, to attack those who will not retaliate, what would be the condition of our country, if men were as universally, and to as great an extent, as sober, temperate, industrious, mild and religious, as women? Surely, the golden age, sung by ancient bards, would be realized on earth. Indeed, Mr. Editor, it is the opinion of many among us, even of some sturdy old bachelors, that some of your brother Types go too far, in admitting into public journals, designed to be a vehicle of political intelligence,

"The grave debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply;"—

in fact, designed and appropriated to subjects interesting, alone to men—so many animadversions, not always of the most delicate complexion, on the female sex. There is, in these libels, something at which a refined and delicate mind revolts. And it is natural;—for if there is one object on earth more dear to a man's heart, more sacred in his eyes than all others, it is the mother, who fondled him in her bosom; who was kind even to his faults; and who acted as his gentle mediator, when trembling under the severer indignation of a father's dynasty. "It is the last tie that is broken." The recollection of a mother's gentle admonitions, has recalled many a profligate from the road to ruin. The man who loves the memory of a good mother, as she ought to be loved, can never hear the name of woman reviled, without indignation. "No man," says some one, "can love one woman as he ought, unless he cherishes a respect for the whole sex." Surely he would not, did he believe, with "the little crooked urchin," Alexander Pope, that

"Every woman is at heart, a rake."

Is it not, Mr. Editor, a subject that demands consideration, whether frequent and severe libels on the female character, would not have a demoralizing and injurious effect on the manners and morals of society?—It is a circumstance, worthy of observation, that in almost all instances of early and ardent piety and erudition, which have blessed and adorned our country, female piety has had a powerful influence—witness Edwards, Davies, Dwight, &c. To woman, was first announced the coming of a Saviour; women stood and lamented his crucifixion; women prepared the myrrh and spices for his funeral; women first witnessed his resurrection; and women have ever been, and still are, the first to acknowledge him, before a gainsaying world.

As far as the Inaugural Address of Mr. Adams has reached, a single sentiment almost universally prevails on the subject of its entire fitness for the occasion. Every eye looked for a finished composition; but there is in it something beyond purity of style and felicity of phrase—there is a political unacceptability, (if we may be allowed the word) running throughout, which, while it has surpassed the expectations of many of the friends of Mr. Adams, has literally bewildered his enemies. Those who were standing on tip-toe to catch something like a cue for exception—something which might serve as a text to be treasured up for future commentary, have been compelled to relinquish the vain hope, and to admit the peculiar pertinence and purity which distinguish it. The happiest compliment which has been paid to this Address, is that which has been extorted from the political antagonists of Mr. Adams, who are every where exclaiming—"if he acts up to the principles

contained in his Address, his Administration will not want support." We accept the condition cheerfully and confidently. There will be no inconsistency in the course of Mr. Adams. In the path which he has marked out he will be found steadily and indefatigably seeking the public good. His best reward will be in the continued prosperity of his country, and the growing security of her institutions; and here, pure and bright will his name be visible when the transitory mists of party jealousy, and conflicting opinion, shall have passed away.

Nat. Journal.

Appointments by the President, and with the consent and advice of the Senate.

Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to be Charge de Affairs to the Netherlands.
Thomas Ludwell Lee Brent, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Lisbon.
John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, to be Charge de Affairs at Buenos Ayres.
William C. Somerville, of Virginia, to be Charge de Affairs at Sweden.
Condy Raguet, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge de Affairs at Brazil.
William Miller, of North-Carolina, to be Charge de Affairs to the Central Republic of America, Guatemala.
Jeremy Robinson, of Virginia, to be Consul at Rio de Janeiro.
Leonard Canning, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States at Maranhem, in place of Jose des Santos Monteiro, removed.
Joshua Pilcher, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Chihuahua, in New-Mexico.
Augustus Storrs, of Missouri, to be Consul of the United States at Santa Fe, New-Mexico.
James W. McGoffin, to be Consul of the United States at Saltillo, in Mexico.
Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, to be Adjutant General of the Army.
William P. Duvall, of Florida, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from the 17th day of April next, when his present commission expires.
George Izard, of Philadelphia, to be Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, in place of James Miller, appointed Collector at Salem, Massachusetts.
William Henry Allen, of Maryland, to be Commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in Florida.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, late Secretary of the Treasury, left this city yesterday morning, accompanied by his family, for his residence in Georgia. It is impossible to take leave of one, who has served so long in the councils of his country, in situations of high trust, and in times of great public embarrassment, without feeling some degree of sadness and sorrow at the reflection, that we may have seen him for the last time. Mr. Crawford retires from service, we believe, with a fortune by no means ample, and with a constitution considerably impaired by the ravages of a severe and long continued disease. The inhabitants of this city who have had the happiness to know him in his domestic and social circle, will long have cause to regret the necessity of his departure from among us. For ourselves, though we preferred another for the Presidency, we have had no other feeling towards Mr. Crawford than respect for those qualities which so strongly endeared him to his friends. We most heartily wish him a speedy and perfect restoration of health, and the enjoyment of many years of social happiness and domestic bliss.

Nat. Journal, March 12.

Few acts of Congress can be of more general interest than that which we now publish, consolidating and remoulding the legal provisions for the regulation of the Post Office Department. Every man who reads a newspaper, or writes a letter, is interested in this bill, which is but one of the several evidences, of the business character of the present Congress.

The new provisions are not many, but there are some. Members of Congress, for example, are not to enjoy the privilege of franking for sixty days, (instead of thirty,) preceding and following each session of Congress. Printers are expressly authorized to send printed or written notes of their accounts to subscribers, instead of being prosecuted therefor, as has been attempted. The punishment for robbery and embezzlement of letters is made somewhat more proportionate to the magnitude and enormity of the offence, not to speak of the punishment devised for undue curiosity, or "prying into another's business." There is one fine imposed by law which, we rather suspect, will make many a Postmaster feel to see if his purse is safe. We refer to that which imposes a fine of fifty dollars for detaining any newspaper from its owner, or taking a peep into any packet not intended for his office. By another provision, no Postmaster is hereafter to be contractor for, or concerned in carrying any mail. This, also, is certainly a very proper regulation.—Nat. Intel.

We have pleasure in announcing that the Rev. Dr. CALDWELL, President of our University, arrived at Chapel Hill, a few days since from Europe, in good health, and highly delighted with his tour. Our readers will recollect, that Dr. Caldwell sailed for Europe, ten months since, for the purpose of purchasing Philoso-

phical Apparatus and Books for the use of the College, and has in that period, visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland. The joy with which the President's return was hailed by his family and friends, the Faculty and Students of the Institution, may be easily conceived by those who know his value, in these respective relations. The Students had contemplated meeting him some miles on the road, but he came unexpectedly upon them. They welcomed him in an Address, and in the evening illuminated the Colleges, &c.

Raleigh Register.

From the Steubenville (Ohio) Sentinel.
Debt of Ohio for Land.—It appears, from a report made to Congress, at its present session, by the commissioner of the General Land Office, that there yet remains due, for lands purchased in this state, the immense sum of one million of dollars, the whole of which must be paid, or the land forfeited, by the year, 1829. The amount due, in the Steubenville district, is upwards of 100,000 dollars.

Debt of Ohio to the U. S. Bank, &c.—From a report made to Congress by the U. S. Bank, it appears that the debt due said bank, in the state of Ohio, in December last, amounted to two millions, nine hundred and thirty four thousand, nine hundred and sixty five dollars and eighty cents. The debt owing by citizens of Ohio to the state banks, are estimated, after deducting the amount of stock paid in, to be 1,000,000 dollars, which, added to the amount due the U. S. Bank, as above, makes the aggregate of 3,934,965 dollars 80 cents—and adding the one million owing for land, makes the sum total of 4,934,465 dollars 80 cents, due by Ohio, to banks and land offices.

It has been estimated that the consumption of Cotton, by American Manufacturers, will this year, amount to 150,000 bales.
N. Y. Advocate.

In Dorchester county, Md. a young man, Mr. Levin Holcock, in a foolish attempt to frighten his father in disguise, was stabbed and killed by him.

Bolivar.—We learn from a respectable source (says the New-York Gazette) that since the Liberator Bolivar arrived in Peru, a deputation from the Kings of France and Spain has waited upon him with an invitation to assume the supreme command in South America and to put on a crown—those Powers promising to support him in such a measure, and probably pledging the aid of all the Governments composing the Holy Alliance. It is needless to add that the proposition was treated a manner worthy of Bolivar. He sent it to the Congress of Colombia—and through that body it is hoped the world will be informed of the particulars.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 19.
COTTON.—Business in this article has been nearly suspended this week on account of the festivities attending the presence of our late distinguished Guest. The few sales that have taken place in Uplands have been from 15 to 17 cents; some lots of good fair Cottons at 16 cents. The factors are holding for about 1 cent higher than these rates, but purchasers do not seem disposed to give this advance.

MARRIED,
In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, Mr. Brady Oates, to Miss Lydia Lowery.
On the same evening, by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, Mr. Moses Neely, to Miss Jane McDowell.

Work on Trade Street.
WILL be let out, at Public Auction, to the lowest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th April next, the repairing of TRADE STREET, from the corner near the Court-House, to the hollow opposite Isaac Hyams. A description of the work to be done, &c. will be made known, by applying to the commissioners of Charlotte.
March 25, 1825.—227

\$5 Dollars
WILL be given, for the apprehension and delivery of GEORGE W. SPEARS, an indentured apprentice, who has again absconded from me, being bound to the Carriage Making Business; and no doubt can be found lurking in the neighborhood of Union Court House, S. C. He is about 20 years of age, short in stature, light eyes, light hair, and of a fresh countenance. His dress, when he went away, was a blue broadcloth coat, blue pantaloons, a fur hat, and many other articles of clothing not recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any jail, or deliver him to me in Charlotte, N. C.
I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring, trusting or employing him, as my determination is to enforce the law against any person so doing.
ISAAC SPENCER.
March 26, 1825.—529

Look at this, a Moment.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are invited to call and settle their notes and accounts, by paying the cash, as I have commenced working for cash only. I still remain at the same place where I have worked for the last two years, and continue the London and Philadelphia fashions. N. B.—All persons sending apprentices to me with work, are requested to give them an order, as otherwise I shall not do their work.
JOHN M. SLAUGHTER.
March 25, 1825.—328

Lincoln Agricultural Society.
At a meeting and Cattle Show of the Society, at Lincoln, on the 9th November last, it being the first meeting of the kind held by the Society, and the day very unfavorable, consequently few persons attended; nevertheless, there were a few articles and animals exhibited, and premiums awarded, as follows:

- 1st. To Mrs. Catharine Hoyle, for the best piece of domestic Carpeting, a premium of \$2 00
- 2d. To Jacob Reinhardt, Esq. for the best Bull Calf, 5 00
- 3d. To Major Lawson Henderson, for the best Mule Colt, 2 00
- 4th. To Col. Daniel Hoke, for the best 2 horse plough, 5 00

The next meeting of the Society, Cattle Show, &c. will be held at Lincoln, on the second Tuesday in May next. Premiums will be awarded to the best of the following articles, provided the Society adjudge them to be within the regulations observed by the Society, viz:

- 1. For the best plough, drawn by one horse, \$3 00
- 2. For the best plough, drawn by two horses, 5 00
- 3. For the best Colt, of the horse or mule kind, not less than six, nor more than 18 months old, 5 00
- 4. For the best Bull, or Heifer Calf, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, 3 00
- 5. For the best Boar, or Sow Pig, not less than 6, nor more than 18 months old, 3 00
- 6. For a ratio of the greatest quantity and best quality of wool shorn from five sheep, 2 00
- 7. For the best Cotton Coverlet, and for the best Cotton and Wool Coverlet, each 2 00
- 8. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 10 yards, 2 00
- 9. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards long, nor one yard wide, 2 00
- 10. For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards in length and one yard wide, 2 00
- 11. For the best piece of plain domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 10 yards; and for the best piece of Twilled Cloth, mixed as above mentioned, and same quantity, each 2 00

The citizens of Lincoln county, whether belonging to the Society as members or not, will be entitled to compete for the above premiums.

The following persons, being Directors of the Society, are particularly solicited to give their attendance at the next meeting, viz: Lawson Henderson, Daniel Hoke, Bartlet Shipp, Robt. Johnston, Andrew Hoyle, John D. Graham, O. W. Holland, Wm. Johnston, John Coulter, and Wm. J. Wilson. Maj. Lawson Henderson is appointed agent to receive specimens of minerals, fossils, &c. and to correspond with D. Olmstead, State Geologist, at Chapel-Hill, on the subject. Therefore, all persons having any specimens of the kind, are invited to deposit the same with Major Henderson.
By order of the Society,
VARDRY McBEE, Secy.
March 29, 1825.—328.

Windsor Chair Making Business.
THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—328.

Mississippi.
THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert I. Dinkins', 9 miles below Charlotte; on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precision will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 15th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION:
MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.
MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare Slow-and-Easy, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her grand-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomedee. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever ran in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.
MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars.
WM. HOGAN.
March 1, 1825.—621.

Just Published.
AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Structures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.
Delivery Bonds,
For sale at Office of the Journal.